

Today's
Advertisements.

NAVY LEAGUE.

M. R. W. MACHELL has kindly consented to give an Address upon "Some popular fallacies regarding the Navy," in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 21st of February, at 5.15 P.M. The general public of both sexes are invited to attend.

HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

18, Bank Buildings,
18th February, 1898. [268]

THE HONGKONG COTTON, SPINNING,
WEAVING AND DYING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST
INSTALLMENT of \$10 per Share on the
shares in above COMPANY becomes due on the
NINETEENTH DAY OF MARCH
NEXT, and payment of the same must be made to
the Bankers of the Company, viz., the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
on or before that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1898. [269]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TAIWANFOO.
The Company's Steamship

"KWEILIN."
Captain Harris, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 19th instant at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1898. [266]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The Steamship

"GLENESK."
Captain T. Burke, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1898. [270]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo
to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)
The Steamship

"AIRLIE."
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th March,
at Daylight.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
N.Z. Return Tickets issued by this Company
to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return
by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1898. [271]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and
other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [32]

HEAD OFFICE
AND
MANUFACTORY.

Tin Lok Lane,
Wanchow, Canton.

SPECIAL PAINT
Without Competition.

ORDINARY CEMENTTIGHT—For Buildings
of Stone, Brick and Plaster of Lime, Cement,
&c., &c.

CEMENTTIGHT OIL PAINT, No. 1—Advan-
tagedously used for all Metallic Works,
Steamers, &c., &c.

CEMENTTIGHT OIL PAINT, No. 2—Made
with unchangeable Colours, for all applica-
tions.

CEMENTTIGHT OIL—For protecting Wood
from White Ants, Dampease, &c., &c.

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents for CHINA and JAPAN.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1897. [29]

MITSUBI BISSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, 1st House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Office—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,
SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, KANTON,
NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Japan.

Kanagawa Coal Mines,
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited,
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan,
Cotton Cleaning and Wringing Co., Shanghai,
Onoda Cement Co., Japan,
Kansai Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,
The Nippon Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited,
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,
Hanyu Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1896.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London
House, bought direct at first hand, imported in
large quantities, and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all
intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply
the best goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LIST, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are
not artificially made from raisins and
currants, as is generally the case with Cheap
Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be pure Cognac, the difference in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brand-
ies in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th January, at Shanghai, SAMUEL
CHILVER, to LOUISE ELKE.

DEATHS.

At Cheloo, on the 14th January, LILY, aged 5
years, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McMillan.

At Kobe, on February 9th, JOSEPH MORRISON,
formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation, aged 60.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Japanese have an incorrigible habit
of combining to defy and defeat law and
order. Not as in other sections of ill-conditioned people; but if the
law comes down on a Japanese, the Japanese
come down on the law in return. It was
thus in Hawaii; admittedly the Japanese
were trying to befool the law, and when they
were detected and sent back to Japan, the
Japanese warships were sent to Hawaii, a
big indemnity demanded, annexation was
in the air, and even war with the United
States was threatened. So in Thursday
Island there will soon be no possibility of
avoiding trouble, as long as the Japanese
retain their national characteristics. One of
them recently got drunk, and gave in the
streets an exhibition of that disgust-
ingly indecent behaviour which is epheme-
rally termed "pristine simplicity of
manners." We do not say indecency is
inseparable from Japanese character; but
we do say they have less hesitation
about using public roads as urinals, and
flaunting their nakedness before the world,
than any race we know. So, this Thurs-
day Island gentleman disported himself in
a way which is against all civilized laws.
A policeman attempted to arrest him. At
once the Japanese population of Thursday
Island assembled to vindicate their
country's honour. The police contrived
to get their prisoner away to the lock-up,
and a riot was avoided; but the Japanese
threatened that if the man was not released,
they would all "strike," and reduce the
Colony to submission. For a total cessation
of work by the Japanese there would be
about as serious as a total cessation by
Chinese here. It is such things as this
that make the Japanese utterly undesirable
as colonists. The man admitted being
drunk and indecent and resisting the
police; but he must not be punished by
British authorities for breaking British law,
because he was Japanese and the whole
Japanese community was with him!

The Egyptians thought they were
plagued tenfold; but they didn't know how
happy they were really. They had no
Post Office with Chinese coolies as ornaments
thereof. A letter requiring to be
registered was sent to the Hongkong Post
Office a few days ago, with covering note—
Please receive one letter for Shanghai and
register.

The writing was as plain as print, and the
wording was precise and plain enough.
The coolie who took this to the P. O. was
told to wait for a receipt, but was sent
away by the P. O. dignitary with nothing
but an ordinary post-mark on his
covering-note; he was given to understand
that this "chop" was enough. Perhaps
it was, but there are printed receipts
if only the counter-coolie at the P. O.
would take the trouble to use them accord-
ing to regulation. So the chop was sent
back to the P. O. with a few words added—
Please give the coolie the receipt which is
customary, and oblige.

This was written just below the original
request to "receive letter for Shanghai,"
but the bronze Buddha in the Post Office
pigeon-hole was too much absorbed in
contemplative profundities to worry him-

self about giving the receipt. Perhaps a
bit of sealing wax had stuck to his seat
and he couldn't rise to go and get the
document desired. Or perhaps he felt
languid in this warm weather. Or perhaps
he had a bone in his leg and couldn't walk
much. Anyway he didn't give the receipt;
he simply scrawled across the chop,
"Where was the letter addressed to?"
This query, be it noted, was written just
below the statement (previously made)
that the letter was addressed to Shang-
hai,—24 inches below. And by this time
the Shanghai mail had gone of course.

From the *Economist's* review of the British
trade with foreign countries in the past
year, it appears that 43 million pounds
more tea entered the United Kingdom in
1897 than in 1896; but India and Ceylon
secured the whole of this increase, and
moreover took away 6,300,000 lbs. of
China's tea trade. It is not that the
Chinese are better tea-growers, but they
are under British tutelage; and if China
can contrive in an informal way to put
herself under the same influence, her future
will be probably more prosperous.

There is a popular impression to the
effect that the British cotton spinner
is losing ground in Asia. Possibly he is,
but if so the figures lie—as figures can and
often do. Statistics show that the exports
of yarn from South Lancashire to the
Far East during the past three years have
been slightly increasing:—

YARN, lbs.

China (incl. H.Kong).....17,450,000 17,450,000 17,450,000

Japan.....11,114,000 11,114,000 11,114,000

India.....2,919,000 2,919,000 2,919,000

Total.....31,483,000 31,483,000 31,483,000

In place goods the exports from South
Lancashire were less satisfactory in the
past year. The total to all countries
showed a decrease of 400 million yards as
compared with 1896, and 200 million as
compared with 1895. Of this decrease,
China and Japan showed nearly 10 million
yards, while the Straits showed an
increase of 17 million yards.

There was so much saluting to-day, on
account of various unimportant official
events, that tellings in Hongkong houses
were shaken loose, and with the sudden
advent of heavy, damp weather, some in-
convenience was caused to residents, in-
cluding—*hinc illæ lacrimæ*—the staff of this
paper. The noisy burning of so much
gunpowder is a childish relic of barbarism
which there is not a single plea to defend
or palliate. Incidentally, some people
thought the saluting indicated the arrival
of Prince Henry and his "matted fist,"
but that will be a few days hence; it was
only the hobbled boot of America to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON A UNITED
STATES WAR-SHIP.

LONDON, February 16th.

A terrible explosion has occurred on the U.S.
armoured cruiser *Malala* whilst anchored in
Havana harbour. It is reported that the vessel
is totally destroyed and 200 of the crew are
missing. The Commander was not hurt.

[The *Malala* according to *Brassley's Annual*, was
an armoured cruiser of 6325 tons displace-
ment. Her length was 318 ft. and her beam
57 ft. and her maximum draught was 23 ft.
6 in. She was a double screw ship and was
built at New York in 1890. She was armed
with 4 10-in., 6 6-in., 8 6-in. q. l., 8 1-pr., 4-m.
guns and had a complement of 874 men. Her
speed is given at 17.4 knots.]

THE STRANDED WARSHIP
"VICTORIOUS."

H. M. S. *Revenge* and *Venus* have left Malin
to assist the *Victorious*, which is aground at
Suez.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN
AFRICA.

Mr. Carson, in reply to a question in the House
regarding the negotiations with France on the
Niger question, said that no agreement had been
arrived at and that he was unable to state the
progress of the negotiations.

JAPANESE TELEGRAMS.

["KOH CHRONICLE" TRANS.]

PEKING, January 28th.

The Chinese Government has adopted regu-
lations for the examination of candidates for
the civil service in "European learning," in ad-
dition to the regulations for examination in the
Chinese classics.

TOKYO, January 28th.

In view of the outbreak of bubonic plague at
Bombay and in Formosa, the Home Depart-
ment proposed to reopen the quarantine stations
at various ports including Nagasaki, Ullua,
Yokohama and Kobe.

The estimates for the coming fiscal year for
the various Government Departments, now be-
ing sent in to the Finance Department, though
generally similar to those submitted to the
last session of the Diet, have in many
cases been returned by the Finance Department
and considerable reductions suggested.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo stating
that there is very little prospect of the Hawaiian
Annexation Treaty being approved by the
United States Senate. It is being discussed by
the Senate in meetings from which reporters
are excluded.

The vessels of the Standing Squadron are to
assemble at Shimizu, Shizuoka prefecture, where
there will be gun practice. All the vessels are
expected to arrive there by the middle of next
month. The battleship *Puys* is to leave Yoko-
suka on or about the 10th proximo.

Tokyo, January 28th.

The local Kencho has been charged with
dignified practices in connection with the
election of officers of the Agricultural and
Manufacturing Bank, and shareholders are
wildly excited. Mr. Ohta, ex-M.P., has pro-
ceeded to Tokyo on behalf of two-thirds of the
shareholders, to secure a postponement of the
general meeting.

TAIPEH, February 1st.

Yesterday morning an armed burglar entered
the Byrdian district office and murdered one of
the employees.

Ko Kien-ai, a Foreman, formerly the head of
the Piao Tsuen-shan Office (*Ching-shan*),

and a holder of the sixth order of merit, was
arrested yesterday on charges of fraud, alleged
to have been committed at Changsha and
Rokko. The departure of Judge Takino, referred
to in a previous telegram, is in connection with
this case.

TOKYO, February 8th.

The amount of the proposed Chinese domestic
loan will be one hundred million taels.

The Minister for Finance has issued a noti-
fication that on the 7th instant War Loan Bonds
to the amount of 45,000 yen were issued at the
price of yen 93 3/4.

SEOUL, February 8th.

Preparations for the establishment of the
Russo-Korean Bank have been rapidly progress-
ing, and the preliminary office has been estab-
lished.

MIYASAKI, February 8th.

Mount Kinshima has been showing signs of
activity. Rumbling noises have been heard,
and black smoke is being emitted from the
crater.

NAGASAKI, February 8th.

The British man-of-war *Thetis* has left for
Kobe.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet S.S. *Yoroni*
has left for Kobe, for the purpose, it is said,
of shipping stores for the Russian man-of-war.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.66 per £.

THUR will be a cricket match between the H.
K. C. and a team from the Navy to-morrow.

An option bond was fixed \$50 with the alter-
native of two months' imprisonment at the
Police Court. His records include a fine of \$100
in October last.

SIX weeks' hard and a fine of \$50, in default
two months, was what a Chinaman got at the
Police Court to-day for attempting to trade in
ammunition with the mainland.

THE new Fish-Schedule is recommended to tired
pessimists. You hitch the fishing-line to the
trigger, put the muzzle of the gun in your mouth,
and the fish (if there is any) does the rest.

GRAVED for meat cost a Chinaman twenty-one
days' imprisonment. He stole five pounds of
beef from Murray Barracks and put it round his
body, but he was caught by Sergt. Wilkinson.

THE twin-record. A St. Louis (U. S. A.) woman
has just given birth to her fourth consecutive
pair of twins. She is but 18 years of age. The
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal goes
ball for the facts.

TELEGRAPHIC news has reached Yokohama of
the death of Mr. Adams, well-known to many
residents in the East as the principal partner in
the late firm of Adams, Bell & Co. The
deceased owned considerable property in Yoko-
hama.

WHAT "Brownie" won't "murmur" in our
evening contemporary to-morrow:—That the
Hongkong Telegraph is the only news paper
in this colony which is outside of the district
declared by the Sanitary Board to be infected
with small-pox.

THE Band of the K. O. L. Regiment will play
the following programme at the Officers' Mess
this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture.....To Zampa.....Herold

Selection.....Madison Hall.....J. Sullivan

Selection.....Dream of Spring.....Oberlander

Intermission, On the Road to Moscow.....Grieg

Selection.....London.....Lombard

Valse.....Blumen De Lust.....Grieg

THE Flag-Secretary of the U. S. flagship
Olympia, which arrived yesterday from Yoko-
hama, informs us that in consequence of the
destruction of the American battleship *Malala*
a telegram has been received from the Secretary
of the Navy stating that the President has
directed that colors be half-masted until further
orders.

THE unusually mild weather of the last few days
is bringing the snakes out from their winter
retreats. Yesterday a fine brown grass snake
was taken near the Signal Station at Kowloon
and on the tape being applied he was found to
measure five feet five inches in length. Doubt-
less he will grow as the story of his capture is
repeated, but we can vouch for this being the
correct measurement when the reptile was
caught.

THE squally weather experienced during the
day made travelling by the ferry launches any-
thing but pleasant. Some of the squalls had
considerable weight in them, and at about half
past two, the balanced gateway of the double-
ended launch *Guiding Star* was blown out-
board by the force of the wind, drawing the
plates of the chain pulleys and generally rai-
ling things up. Luckily no cooler heads happened
to be in the way, so we have not another
"horrible disaster in the Far East" to record
this time.

ON September 17 last H. P. White, then
assistant paymaster on H.M.S. *Lisard*, was
tried by court-martial on H.M.S. *Orlando* in
Sydney Harbour, found guilty and sentenced to
18 months' imprisonment, and ordered to be
dismissed the service, on charges of embezzle-
ment, and making false entries in those of the
ship's books under his immediate charge. Owing
to the receipt of a cable from the Admiralty
authorities directing that "the remainder of the
sentence be remitted, and also that the dismissal
from H.M. navy with disgrace" be altered to
simply "dismissed from the navy," White has
been released from Goulburn Gaol, where he
was serving his sentence.

THE U. S. Consul General (Mr. R. Wildman)
paid his official visit to the American flag-
ship *Olympia* to-day and received the customary
salutes on boarding and leaving the vessel. The
Olympia saluted the British Admiral's flag at
1 p.m. Admiral Dewey is turning over to the
gunboat *Petrel* from the *Olympia* in order to
pay a visit to Canton, and this caused some
saluting, which, by the way, is a beautiful nuisance
and covers people's tables and decks with plaster
shaken from ceilings. So great was the row for
a time that some felt thought the "Matted net"
had arrived. He has not but he should not be
long now, and then there will be a noise. The
U. S. *Raleigh* arrived during the day from
Singapore and further added to the din of in-
dental salutes.

ASSAULT ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

CHIEF OFFICER SENTENCED TO PRISON.

At the Police Court this morning the case of
Addi Brenner, alias seaman, against Mate Patton
of the American ship *R. R. Thomas* for assault,
was again heard by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police
Magistrate. Mr. Grist appeared for the de-
fendant.

Rev. A. H. G. Seamen's Chaplain, said that the
case of Brenner was first brought to his notice
on Tuesday morning. He complained of having
been assaulted and asked witness' advice.

Robert Collins, able seaman of the *R. R. Thomas*,
said that on the 17th at about a quarter to two
in the morning he was asleep in his bunk in the
fo'c'sle when the mate came on deck awake
him. The mate was abusing Brenner and he heard
him groaning every time the mate kicked him. It
quietened about five minutes later when Brenner
came into the fo'c'sle. Witness lit the lamp and
asked him what was the matter and Brenner said
that he had been assaulted by the mate. He had
a black eye, his mouth was bruised and he
complained of pains in the stomach.

To Mr. Grist—He saw blood coming from
Brenner's mouth.

Dr. J. C. Thomson said that he examined
the complainant this morning. He had a scar
on the lip and one inside the lip. They might
have been occasioned by a blow on the teeth.
He examined where a tooth was said to have
been knocked off and saw that there was only
the stump of a decayed tooth. Fragments of the
tooth might have been knocked off. There were no
signs in the region of the navel of recent assault.
It was perfectly probable, assuming that the
assault took place a week ago, that there would
be no signs of it now. There were no signs
that he had received a black eye but if it was
given a week ago no signs would remain.

To Mr. Grist—There might be quite severe
kicks in the abdomen without leaving any sign.

Jacobson, another A.B. on the ship, said that
between half past one and two o'clock on the
morning of the 17th inst. he was awake in his
bunk in the fo'c'sle. Brenner, who was also
there, lit a match to see what the time was and
then went out. Within a quarter of an hour
after this he heard the mate assaulting him.
Then Brenner came in and said that he had been
struck by the mate. Witness saw that he had
a black eye and his lip was split and he com-
plained of pains in the stomach. Brenner did
not have breakfast and dinner the next day
because of the pains in the stomach.

Mr. Grist said that the defendant who, he
said, was asleep or apparently asleep and was
lying on a barrel. He was looking out on the ship
which had a cargo of kerosene. The mate
accused him of being asleep and he woke him
up possibly roughly. He was not seriously
assaulted and it was his statement against the
mate that he had been kicked. He submitted
that it was very different on board a ship
from on shore. If it was a case on shore he
should not awaken him so roughly but on board
ship a certain amount of force must be used.
He had no witnesses to call.

The Magistrate called the master of the ship,
Captain E. D. Blanchard, who said that the
matter first came to his notice when Brenner
complained to him about it in the evening. In
his opinion if the mate was asleep the mate
would be justified in assaulting him in this way.
Witness added "I would have done so myself."

Six of the crew were paid off yesterday by
mutual consent. He does not know that they
had been ill-treated. It was not the case that one
man jumped overboard on account of ill-
treatment. The men were at work when
witness called them to trim the sails and
when this was done they returned to their work
but this man tripped and fell overboard. It was
not the case that the men were allowed to leave
the ship on condition that they would not say
anything. The reason why they wanted to be
discharged was that they wanted to have a
spree.

ALLIANCE ARSON.
A Chinese woman was placed on trial charged with having attempted to set fire to a dwelling house in Taid Street about six weeks ago. The Attorney-General prosecuted.
A quantity of evidence was given, in substance the same as that published in our police court reports.
The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

A CHARGE OF LARCENY.
Li-Fook was placed on trial charged with the theft of money and valuables in all worth \$20. Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty, and the Attorney-General prosecuted.
On the first charge of obtaining valuables by means of a trick he was found not guilty, and then the prisoner was placed on trial on the second count of stealing.
(Case proceeding.)

MORE MOBBING OF U.S. NAVY MEN IN JAPAN.

In Japan, when blue-jackets get leave ashore, they are regarded as the lawful prey of the police, who regularly make money out of them by arresting them (with or without cause—usually without) and taking them on board the warship and claiming rewards, the favorite trick being to detain them ashore till the expiry of leave, and then claim the premium for apprehending deserters. From the *Japan Herald*, which gives a lengthy account of a recent fracas in Yokohama between several American blue-jackets and the Japanese police assisted by the mob, we learn that the latter used "sticks, stones and abusive language with the utmost impunity." When one of the blue-jackets, by the police, a coolie was the point of striking his prostrate body with a club, when a foreigner interposed to prevent him. Enraged at being thus frustrated, the coolie watched his opportunity, and when the foreigner's back was turned, the coolie suddenly made a savage run and struck him to the earth with the club, the blow falling upon his left temple, and inflicting a severe wound, from which the blood flowed freely. Undaunted by an injury which might well have prompted him to retire from the scene of hostilities, the injured man regarded his fate, and with the blood streaming down his face, gave chase to the second "who had attacked him. Major Ellis of the Salvation Army, hearing cries of "Stop him," emerged from the Army bar-room, and seeing the coolie, flung him to the ground, where he held him until his prisoner arrived, who, after giving him a violent assault, a taste of his quality by half-choking him, and administering several vigorous and scientific "blows" in the lower maxillary region, marched him off to the Settlement Police Station. Meanwhile the police were having a lively time with the blue-jackets. One of the latter, who enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a pugilist, further approved his claim by "laying out" in rapid succession some half dozen policemen. The blue-jackets, however, were finally subdued and marched off to the *Shanghai* for the night. They were taken on board next morning. Major Ellis, we hear, has been warned by friendly Japanese to be on his guard and not to venture forth at night, as the friends of the coolie whom he helped to arrest have vowed vengeance against him.

Subsequently a crowd of about one hundred and fifty surrounded the bar-room door of the Salvation Army, and one man, approaching a blue-jacket, said in an insolent manner that he owed him six yen for a pair of shoes. The blue-jacket denied that he owed a cent, admitted his readiness to listen to argument, and assured the Japanese that if he could prove his claim he would at once pay the money. A Japanese policeman was appealed to by several foreigners present, but declined to set in the matter, and to save trouble the blue-jacket accepted the offer of six yen by another foreigner to save himself the degradation of public arrest and a night at the police station.

"FROM TONKIN TO INDIA"

The appearance of Prince Henry of Orleans' book "From Tonkin to India" could scarcely have been more appropriate than at the present time, when general attention is directed towards the Far East. Prince Henry gives the story of his year's journey from Hanoi, in Tonkin, to Sadya, in British India. Prince Henry was accompanied by two other Frenchmen—M. Raax and Briffaut. One is interested in noting that in the early stages of the journey much of the merchandise commonly seen by Prince Henry was of English origin. In recording this fact the author deplores the slowness shown by France in the development of her commerce with China. He complains that the French houses do not study, as do the English, the taste and pockets of the natives, and the results upon the danger of France "playing the odds of hare to the English tortoise." Frequently Prince Henry discovered upon entering what he presumed to be hitherto unexplored districts in Yunnan that English travellers had been in advance of him, and at one of the most northerly places he reached—a place where the beleaguered people seemed scarcely even aware that China was at war with Japan—he was astonished to encounter a customs house. Writing of French timorous diplomacy, as compared with English colonial enterprise and English administrative alertness, Prince Henry gives expression to the following significant reflections:—

France has gained a diplomatic victory; we must guard against an industrial defeat. Our neighbours, who know full well that railways are the means of real colonisation, think to establish a line running from Mandalay in the direction of Xinhong (Kiang-Hung). Nay, more, the first rails have been laid. It imports us to retort to this new move of England with a similar one of our own; and to this end it is absolutely necessary for us to have a railway penetrating China. We have a long lead in the matter of positions; but, again I repeat, beware of the fable of the hare and the tortoise. It is impossible to forecast the future. But a moment may be predicted when the framework of China will fall to pieces, and then—first come first served—those that have the best perfected scheme of communication will win.

Most of the country traversed had never been explored, and the description of it affords much valuable information, especially about a district called Khamti. "A splendid territory, fertile to sell and abundant in water, where tropical and temperate culture flourish side by side, and the inhabitants are protected on three fronts by mountains." And then, apostrophizing the people of this favoured land, the Prince exclaims:—

Only beware, you light-hearted folk, you are perilously close to the British leopard. His appetite is enormous; sooner or later, he will bring you under his domination. There is no escape for you, Ruler of Khamti! King Theabaw's lot awaits you unless you humbly give to your allegiance to the Empire of India.

MR BALFOUR'S DECLARATIONS ABOUT CHINA.

The sentences in which Mr. Balfour on Monday explained to his constituents in Manchester the Chinese policy of the Foreign Office had evidently been carefully studied, and were read on the Continent with most attentive consideration. They were in fact, the first official declaration of the official policy resolved on, and contained as much information for all who know anything of the subject as could be packed into a division of his speech, which did not occupy more than ten minutes in delivery. In the first place, the First Lord of the Treasury repudiated emphatically any intention to annex provinces in China as not only inappropriate, but permanently unwise. "Our interests," said Mr. Balfour, "in China are commercial and trading interests, and are not territorial interests. And the first deduction I draw from that is that territory, in so far as it is not necessary to supply a base for possible warlike operations, is a disadvantage rather than an advantage, for it carries with it responsibility, carries with it duties, carries with it, may be, an expenditure in money, and what is more important to us, carries with it an expenditure in men." We may, that is, in the future ask for, or even take, a place like Chusan as a base from which warlike operations may be carried on, but we are not about to add millions of Chinamen to the millions of coloured persons whom we already govern in three-quarters of the globe. All we intend to do, as owners of 80 per cent. of the whole combined trade of the world with China, is to insist that "the policy of that country shall not be directed towards the discouragement of foreign trade." That discouragement "may arise from the pressure of foreign Governments upon China, urging Peking to make regulations favourable to them, and so to destroy that equality of opportunity which is all that we claim, but which we do claim." Or it may arise from foreign countries "dotting the coast of China with stations over which they had complete control, and through which they would not permit the trade of the world freely to permeate; and where they would put up Customs barriers, or something equivalent to Customs barriers, hostile to others and favourable to themselves." Such discouragement in trade cannot be permitted, and the Government will do their best to see that in neither of these ways shall the trade of this country, which means the trade of the world, for the deepest traditions of our policy preclude us from entertaining petty jealousies, be injured or affected.

There is no mistaking the import of these words, uttered publicly, as they are, by the Minister who is responsible for the management of affairs in the House of Commons. They apply directly to the present unexpected and rapidly-developed situation, and mean that the British Government means nothing but peace, and that its commercial plans are based upon equality of opportunity for the whole world. It is accepted also by Japan, which dreads above all things, being shut out from the territories of her largest and nearest customer, and it will be accepted by America, where the great manufacturing interests, although fiercely Protectionist, are already looking out for foreign markets, of which they think China will be the most extensive. We believe this policy will receive the cordial ratification of Parliament. The many who desire to create a new India in China, though it exists, is by no means large, and is without any help from important politicians, who are all aware that the difficulty of supplying new and large garrisons to which Mr. Balfour alluded is very serious. We could not supply them from Great Britain without straining the system of voluntary enlistment, and while it is doubtful whether we could readily supply them from India, the political danger of holding large foreign territories by the aid of mercenaries alone scarcely needs discussion. There are it is true, men who think that a Sany army could readily receive the cordial ratification of Parliament. The many who desire to create a new India in China, though it exists, is by no means large, and is without any help from important politicians, who are all aware that the difficulty of supplying new and large garrisons to which Mr. Balfour alluded is very serious. We could not supply them from Great Britain without straining the system of voluntary enlistment, and while it is doubtful whether we could readily supply them from India, the political danger of holding large foreign territories by the aid of mercenaries alone scarcely needs discussion. There are it is true, men who think that a Sany army could readily receive the cordial ratification of Parliament.

The only doubtful point still remaining is the reported loan of 16 millions to the Government of China. The wisdom of making such a loan could not be easily discussed in the absence of any official statement of the reasons for and against which sway the Treasury, but there are two points to which the Cabinet should give careful consideration. One is whether, as the treaties already secure to us the treatment of the most favoured nation, any loan will greatly increase either our influence in Peking, or the security of our *lebensraum*. In realising foreign aggression, it may, but our long history of subservience to foreign Powers is not very encouraging. These subsidies as a rule having proved anything rather than substantial gratitude. Indeed, it may be doubted if nations ever feel gratitude, and we certainly should not expect it to be a ruling principle in the favours camellias which, as Mr. Valentini Chioi points out in the new edition of his able book on the Far East, still govern Peking. The question of securities may be laid aside for the moment until we see what is offered for our acceptance. It would be madness to accept the land tax—but it is necessary to ask what the guarantees are against a repetition of the demand for loans. The Chinese Mandarins are just the men to suggest five years hence that unless we will lend 20 millions more, the Empire will be unable to meet its obligations, and the idea of financing China, for any long period is rather an oppressive one. It will be necessary, even as it is, to take precautions that the money is not absorbed before it reaches Tokio, and any claims not protected as they are by terror of the Chinese Government will easily be lost in the bottomless swamp of Pekingese corruption. The Government may see its way to precautions on all these points, but they will need to be considered by careful experts before any Conventions are actually entered. The Customs houses of China are within reach of British shells, but nothing else in the Empire is, except, indeed, the Tibetan plateau, which would be a rather illusory security even for so moderate a loan as 10 millions—*Examiner*.

NOT A D A .

CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.
Barometer 30.141
Thermometer 57.3
Humidity 79.5
Rainfall 1.75

TO-DAY.
WEATHER REPORT.
On date On date
to a.m. to a.m.
Barometer 29.69 29.55
Thermometer 75 74
Humidity 91 90
Rainfall 0.16

TO-DAY.

Friday, 18th February, 1898.

Chinese—28th of 1st moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

Jewish—26th Sibat, 1898.

Mohammedan—26th Ramadan, 1315.

Sun—Rites 5hr. 19min.

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High water—Morning 5hr. 50min.

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NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our Sydney exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, January 7th.
In connection with the engineering dispute, the Employers' Federation have intimated that they will reopen their works on Monday if the unions agree to accept the conditions laid down by the employers at the last conference.

January 21st.
Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Liverpool, declared it was of importance to realise that the European concert was becoming intolerable, and should not be allowed to continue.
The British Government are watching the naval programmes of the foreign Powers, and intend to keep ahead.

The *Standard* refers to the recent test match as an unexpected and overwhelming defeat of the English cricketers, and expresses the opinion that their play will be disappointing from this out.

Adelaide, January 21st.
In connection with the recent international test cricket match at Adelaide 236 cable messages, costing £1,614, were sent to England.

AUCKLAND, January 22nd.
A number of deaths have resulted from the recent bush fires in the colony.

MELBOURNE, January 22nd.
The intercolonial match, Victoria v. Tasmania, was commenced to-day, the home team standing at the conclusion of play for the day, Tasmania, first innings, 154; Victoria, first innings, 105.

SYDNEY, January 22nd.
In the intercolonial cricket match, New South Wales v. Victoria, the Welshmen won the toss and decided to bat. They occupied the wickets all day, and when stumps were drawn had lost four wickets for 177 runs.

January 24th.
The match between New South Wales and Victoria has been postponed on account of heavy rain.

LONDON, January 24th.
The Employers' Federation and the Engineers' Society have mutually arranged for the postponement of the settling of the engineering dispute for a week.

The leaders of the engineering strike recommend the acceptance of the employers' terms, in the event of a disclaimer being given of any intention to reduce the earnings of the men on either time or piece work.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scoury, Scumy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scumy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture, blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

Intimations.
LEVY HERMANOS.
DIAMOND JEWELLERS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CLYDE, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., LD., DUNLOP TYRE'S BICYCLES—PRICE—\$18.95.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.
Quality A.....\$16
Quality B.....\$12
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

Intimations.
SELANGOR GOVERNMENT.
TWO APOTHECARIES are required in the Medical Department. Salaries \$200 and \$300 a month respectively, with furnished quarters free of rent.
Applicants must possess a Registered Certificate of qualification as Apothecary, and produce testimonials as to employment during last five years and recent certificates of character and capabilities.
Applications will be received by the Secretary to Government, Selangor up to the 5th March, 1898.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1898. [263]

Intimations.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.
50 CENTS PER BOX.
Prepared only by the Proprietor:—
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England.
SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EASTERN CHINA:—
WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES BY HALL, 25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Intimations.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suppressing infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of asthenia and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pale and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been so long a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, and the like, to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/6 and 4/6 per package, of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, China and Manila. [264]

Intimations.
CAROLINEUM-AVENA
Used for over 50 years.
With the utmost success.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China:—
LUTGENS, ERMSTADT & Co.,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1898. [19]

Intimations.
F. CAZANOVE,
BORDEAUX.
GOLD MEDALS
Bordeaux, 1892, Paris, 1

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
IZUMI MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 19th February, at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU	SHANGHAI, JINSEN, SHIMO, NOSEKI and KOBE	SUNDAY, 20th February, at Daylight.
TOKIO MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	MONDAY, 21st February, at 4 P.M.
MATSUYAMA MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE (Transship- ping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), and COLOMBO.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.
OMI MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 25th February, at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1898.

SOCIETE ANONYME DE TRAVAUX DYLE ET BACALAN
Capital: £ 399,000
Head Office: 15, Avenue Matignon, Paris

WORKS IN EUROPE
at DYLE (BACALAN), France,
at LORAIN (DYLE), France

Railways and Tramways, Plant and Rolling Stock, Carriages and Wagons, Wheels, Axles combined, Permanent Bridges for Railways, Permanent and portable (demonstrable) Bridges for Roads, Girders and metallic Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines, Dredgers.

CONTRACTORS
FOR
Constructing and Working
Railways and Tramways

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Hongkong.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

You do not always know the real cause of emaciated tendencies of your babies, or just why your children are thin and pale. You do not need to. What you want is a cure for whatever ails them.

Scott's Emulsion

is endorsed by the whole medical profession as an ideal nourishment during growth. It contains the essential elements for increasing vitality, giving flesh, and making solid bones. It cures Rickets, Marasmus, and all Wasting Diseases, and makes the children robust, strong, and rosy. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. All Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,
the 21st day of February, 1898, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1898.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1898, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Macdonell Island Rd., between Kennedy and Brown Sts.	120 110 115 115 14.65	100	1.115	

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1898,
Commencing at 3.30 P.M.,
at his Sale Rooms, No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

(for account of the Coroner.)
AN INVOICE of 100 CLARET from the well known old firm of Messrs. ANDREU & FILS of BORDEAUX.

Comp. d'alg:—
HAS MEDOE, CHATEAU BEL AIR, ST. EMELION, POMEROL, CHATEAU LAFFITE and CHATEAU GRAND L'ROSE of 1892.

CHATEAU BRANE LOYAC 1893.
ST. JULIEN and ST. ESTEPHE 1892.
CHATEAU L'ROSE 1891.

GRAVES, BARSAC, SAUTERNS and CHATEAU YQUEM of 1892.
CHATEAU L'ROSE 1892.
CHATEAU L'ROSE 1892.
CHATEAU L'ROSE 1892.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. L. REMEDIOS,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1898.

SERRAVALLO'S

FERRUGINOUS QUININE.

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC.

OR

PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Over 300 Medical Certificates testifying its great STRENGTH-GIVING PROPERTIES and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Sole Agents for Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1895.

DUMINY & CO.

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

EXTRA DRY

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN,"

Capt. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SHANTUNG,"

Capt. Frampson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Feb., 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship.

"DIOMED,"

Capt. Boret, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KURACHI, ADEN, MASSANA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, ADRIATIC, and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS)

THE Company's Steamship

"AMPHITRITE,"

Capt. G. Costantini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1898.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Capt. K. H. Sander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1898.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"LENNOX,"

Capt. William, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LYDERHORN,"

Capt. Hammer, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

To be followed by the S.S. "ORWELL" on or about the 28th February.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"

Capt. Asquith, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1898.

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GHAZER,"

Capt. Bailey, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th February.

S.S. "FATHAN" about 20th March.

S.S. "LENNOX" about 10th April.

S.S. "ENERGIA" about 30th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1898.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"CREFELD,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 15th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1898.

"MELDRUM" FURNACES.

THESE FURNACES are, it is daily, adapted for coal dust, coke dust and fuel of an inferior quality, and by their use a great saving is effected generally. Smoke is reduced to a minimum and boiler power largely increased.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Agents for Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1898.

Mails.

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"GANGES,"

Capt. T. F. Green, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 19th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and India for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

"Victoria" 1,367 J. Truebridge ... Feb. 22.

"Olympia" 1,561 T. H. Dobson ... Mar. 8.

"Columbia" 1,505 A. G. W. ... April 5.

"Tacoma" 1,549 A. D. ... April 26.

*Calling at AMOY.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"Brasmar" 1,361 E. Porter ... Mar. 15.

"Mogul" 1,354 W. H. Wright ... Mar. 29.

"Argyll" 1,297 W. W. ... May 3.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

DOCTOR and STEWARDRESS carried.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £48.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1898.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

"Sachsen" ... Tuesday 1st March.

"Dayern" ... Wednesday 30th March.

"Prins Heinrich" ... Wednesday 27th April.

"Prinzess" ... Wednesday 20th May.

"Sachsen" ... Wednesday 22nd June.

"Dayern" ... Wednesday 20th July.

"Prins Heinrich" ... Wednesday 17th Aug.

"Darmstadt" ... Wednesday 14th Sept.

"Prinzess" ... Wednesday 12th Oct.

"Sachsen" ... Wednesday 9th Nov.

"Dayern" ... Wednesday 7th Dec.

"Prins Heinrich" ... Wednesday 4th Jan. '99.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN" Capt. H. Supper, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 28th instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 28th inst. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 20 lbs. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

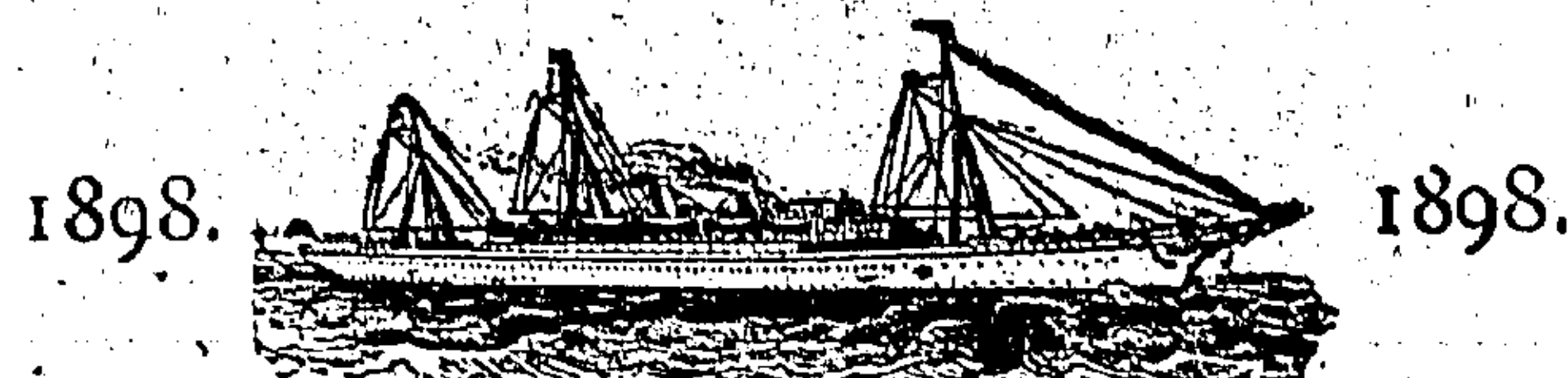
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1898.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1898.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 13 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given tickets at.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddy's Street.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1898.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"Belgic" (via Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

"Coptic" (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 22nd March, at Noon.

"Galle" (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 9th April, at Noon.